REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

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Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 34

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Nov. 20 24.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

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GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.---No. 31. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1856. Whole No. 115.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LOSS OF OUR TRADE WITH THE NORTH.

There are potent causes at work that will gradually diminish, and possibly eventually annihilate, our trade with our Northeastern Free States. One of those causes is the growing hostility to our institution of domestic slavery—an hostility which is but exagerated by the [illegible] social system, and the jarring discord of [illegible]. Another cause is, the various railroad connections about to be formed between the Slaves States and the Northwest. Under those circumstances, it becomes useful and interesting to inquire what we shall lose, and what we shall gain, by the new direction which our trade will take.

The climate and soil of the South are far better adapted to agriculture than those of the North. They raise no agricultural product which we cannot product cheaper and better than they. The immense amount of manufactured goods which we obtain might be made with less of cost and labor at home, because much of the raw material from which they are manufactured has now to pay the expenses of two sea voyages, and several sales and transfers, which would be saved. If we did not manufacture entirely for ourselves, as it is probable from our agricultural advantages we should not, it would still require less of labor, to have the Northwest, which adjoin us, manufacture for us, than to rely on the North.

The Northwest, like ourselves, need nothing from the North, but would require immense supplies from the far South—from the West Indies, South America, Asia, and California. Cut off from the trade of Europe and the North, we must manufacture for ourselves, and build up and employ a mighty mercantile marine, to carry on the trade for ourselves, and for the Northwest Asia, Africa, and South America. The Northern market, for our agricultural products, is precisely proportionate to the amount of manufactured and other goods which we buy from them. If we bought those articles at home and in the Northwest, we should create a market exactly equal to the one we had lost. We should not only combine the profits of agriculture with those of manufacturing and the mechanic arts but we should attain what is of a vast deal more importance—we should educate a population, skilled in all the arts, trades and avocations that minister to the wants, the tastes and luxuries of a wealthy, enlightened, and refined people. We should then, and not till then, enjoy actual independence. Commercial and manufacturing independence is far more important than political independence, because commerical and manufacturing nations levy a heavier tax on their dependants than any despot ever exacted from subject provinces. Labor employed in commerce or manufactures, in the general, pays three or four times as much as farming labor, and in the exchange of the one for the other, the farmer gives the manufacturer three or four hours, labor for one. This is the kind of tax the North ever levies on the South. The loss of their trade will therefore be a great gain.

Connected with the Northwest, and cut off from the trade of the North, we should be better situated than any other people for commerce with the Indies and the South. This latter trade has made all nations wealthy that have engaged in it. But it has also made them corrupt, luxurious, enervated and short lived.—We do not look with unmixed pleasure to the enormous profits of such trade, because those profits accrue chiefly from superior wit, providence and cunning, coming in contact with the generous, improvident and ignorant. We need the products of the South, however, and they need ours; and the trade if carried on fairly, will be mutally beneficial. We have some guarantee in the integrity of our population, that they will be satisfied with legitimate profits—some reason to hope, from their love of agriculture, that they will never become exclusively commerical. It will be our own fault if we abuse the mighty advantage which a Southern trade and a connection with the Northwest open to us. We can neither be great, wealthy, nor independent, without commerce or manufactures. We must so regulate them as not to run to excess. The loss of the trade with the North will build up all the pursuits and interests pertaining to separate independent nationality. We value their friendship and good will too much, if they were attainable, rashly to sunder the commercial ties that now bind us together—but their attitude is altogether menacing and hostile, and we choose to let them and our own people see that we can live without their trade. How they can live without our trade, we know not, unless they have learned to dispense with food and clothing. Let the South push forward her roads to the West. It is a quiet and certain means of retaliation.

FARMING VIRGINIA.—A farmer in the Northern Neck of Virginia, from an estate which only several years ago cost $13,000, has during the past year thrown into market its products yielding him the handsome sum of $10,500.

President's Message.

[CONCLUDED.]

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that by which the fiscal business of the government is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents, of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirements of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in readjusting the import tables and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

ARMY.

The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties, which devolve on the military establishment, have been satisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition which their country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents.

Experience gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provisions by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

The recommendations, heretofore made for a partial reorganization of the army, are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers, who commence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and seige artilery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a speciality, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the U. States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops-of-war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report.

POST OFFICE.

It will be perceived, by the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditures of the department for the last fiscal year was nine million [illegible] hundred and sixty eight thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and the gross receipts seven million three hundred and [illegible] six dollars, making an excess of expenditures over receipts of two millions six hundred [illegible] twenty-six thousand two hundred and six dollars; and that the cost of mail transportation during that year was six hundred and [illegible] four thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures, to which the Treasury is thus subjected is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked, or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster General on the subject deserve the consideration of Congress.

INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for the useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is twenty-four millions five hundred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen millions seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of seven million four hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. The same period of time eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four acres have been surveyed; but in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the general government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The Commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the [illegible] Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

In the territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudical to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance the territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who by its organic law, possessing the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly-extending settlements in that region and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the Federal Government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to special notice of Congress. Unlike the great States of Europe and Asia and many of those of America, these United States are wasting their strength neither in foreign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists is attributable to the imperfections of human nature or is incident to all Governments however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political agitation as occupy the public mind consist, to a great extent, of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over zeal in social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, having but remote connection with any of the constitutional functions or duties of the Federal Government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the Constitution or the integrity of the Union, and no further, they demand the consideration of the Executive and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States they were associated only by community of transatlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutual tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute self-government. The municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property and of personal relations, even its political organization, were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interferance from any other. In the language of the Declarations of Independence, each State had "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The several Colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the Revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country. The political result was the foundation of a Federal Republic of the free white men of the Colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct and reciprocally independent State Governments. As for the subject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesman of that day, being engaged in no extravagant scheme of social change left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy and the ever-recurring civil wars which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of America.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the General Government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with these purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security they entrusted to the General Government certain carefully defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignties.

Such is the constitutional theory of our government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern Republics, through nearly three generations of time, without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial productions and our commerce which transports them to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of political institutions to their objects, combining local self government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a Government like ours to cover a continent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that Congress of sovereignties which good men in the Old World have sought for but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations after the balance of power which convulse from time to time the Governments of Europe. Our co-operative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the Constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reversed rights of local self-government, assured to each by their co-equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the Constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States might be to reorganize the Government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common councils, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the Government, whether legislative or executive, through their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive that the same power was equally necessary to them for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the General Government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises of exerting their common strength for the defence of the whole and of all its parts, but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggression. Each solemnly bound itself to all others neither to undertake nor permit any encroachment upon or intermeddling with another's reserved rights.

Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guaranties by the Constitution; [illegible] all things beside, these rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted, in the compact of union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of correlation between the States themselves, or between them and foreign Governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and rights, in which a portion of the States, constitution one great section of the Union, differed from the rest, and from another section, the most important was the peculiarity of a larger relative colored population in the Southern than in the Northern States.

A population of this class, held in subjection, existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production; and it was foreseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would diminish, and, [illegible] interest [illegible] some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relations only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the Constitution.

Hence, while the General Government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it is by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defence against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well, for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the Constitution, that any person, held to labor or service in one State, escaping into another, should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due by the laws of his State.

Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of government established by our fathers and transmitted to us; and by no other means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obstrusively intermeddles with its local interests; a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them, we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means of reciprocal injury and mischief.

Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroneous conviction or blind prejudice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indirection. In either case it is full of threat and of danger to the durability of the Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the Constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligation to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the Constitution and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former by wrongful acts, which would cause of war as between foreign Powers, and only fail to be such in our system because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require without noticing the reiterated but groundless allegations that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the General Government to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesed: that is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine and constantly aver that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague declamatory charges of political agitature, resolves itself into misapprehension or misinterpretation of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the Confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States which retained and those which did not retain a numerous colored population, escaped notice or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the Northern States, a territory now the sent of five among the largest members of the Union, was in great measure the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for while it was important to the country at the month of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium. And although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States, with far greater breadth than below, and was in territory, as in every thing else, equally, at least, an accession to the Northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interests of the South.

The patriotic and just men who participated in that act were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was, in truth, the great event which, by completing for us the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole Confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the river Mississippi, in exchange for large territory which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole Union.

In the mean time the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and emerged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the international resources of the Union.

Among the evanescent controversies of that period, the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to be founded in the Territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the territory north west of the river Ohio had contained a provision which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution this provision ceased to remain as a law, for its operation as such was absolutely superceded by the Constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the Confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the Territory of Louisiana, proposition was made to extend to the latter Territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modifications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern States as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality was received by the Northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute-book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any aggression there were, any innovation upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable?

This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute.

But, long afterwards, when, by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the United States were to take their Territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States and of the stipulations of the Constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors by some of the representatives in both Houses of Congress to deprive the Southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

But the good sense of the people and the vital force of the Constitution triumphed over sectional prejudice and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantages the interests of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union, to the true lovers of their country, to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions, it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the Constitution.—Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of New States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the admonitory advice of the Father of his Country, rose superior to all difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the counsels of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought, by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the Government, to interfere in the condition of the inchoate States, and to impose their own social theories upon the latter, and other representatives, who repelled the interposition of the General Government in this respect, and maintained the self constituting rights of the States. In truth the thing attempted was, in form alone, action of the General Government, while in reality it was the endeavor by the abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas internal policy entertained in particular States upon allied independent States. Once more the Constitution and the Union triumphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed point, and were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves; and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigor ousenough in Congress not only to accomplish this primary object, but also the incidental and hardly less important one of so amending the provisions of the statute for the extradition of fugitives from service as to place that public duty under the safeguard of the General Government, and thus relieve it from obstacles raised up by the legislation of some of the States.

Vain declamation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued for a brief time, to agitate certain localities. But the true principle, of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws of labor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had acquired fast hold of the public judgement to such a degree that, by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington.

When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, is was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable consequence of previous events and legislation that the same great and sound principle which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico should be applied to them; that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized by the Constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the States.

They had been stripped of all moral authority by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal thro' contradictory enactments.—They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico, and Washington. If any vitality remained in them it would have been taken away in effect by the new Territorial acts in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was manly and ingenuous as well as patriotic and just to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute-book of an act which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle that no portion of the United States shall undertake thro' assumption of the powers of the General Government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence, on the false or delusive pretext that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial jurisdiction.—When before was it imagined by sensible men that a regulative or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable—that an act of Congress is above the Constitution? If, indeed, there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable re-actionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions.—No form of government is exempt from inconvenience; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty: on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceful and silent but irresistible power.

If the friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraces "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the Republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of the union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, Other Northern or Southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquility.—Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partizan spirie did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans, to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation, and engage in plans and vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm phrenzy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken [illegible] of the Constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and, above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 31, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of previous notice, given by the Chairman, Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq, the Democratic State Committee of North Carlina met in this City on the 8th of January, 1856—present, Messrs. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland; William T. Dortch, of Wayne; W J. Houston, of Duplin; and W. W. Holden, of Wake. A letter from David Coleman, Esq., of Yancy, a member of the Committee, was read, expressing his regret that he could not be present, but assuring the Committee of his sincere desire for the success of the cause and of his cordial co-operation in such measures as they might suggest.

After due consultation, *Wednesday the 16th day of April*, 1856, and the City of Raleigh, were suggested as the time and place for holding the next Democratic State Convention.

The following preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted:

Having performed the duty devolved upon us, of suggesting a time and place for the assembling of the next Democratic State Convention, and not deeming it within our province as a Committee to proceed further in State affairs, we seize the ocaision, as alike opportune and suitable, to express the gratification with which we, in common with a large majority of the people of North Carolina, have read the late annual message of the President of the United States:

Be it Resolved, That we repose the fullest and most enthusiastic confidence in FRANKLIN PIERCE, the President of the United States; that we offer him our hearty thanks for the sound, just, patriotic and Constitutional views contained in his message in relation to the theory of the federal government and rights of the slave-holding States; and that our hopes for the perpetuation of the Union, according to the Constitution, have been greatly strengthened by the general course of his administration, and by the tone and sentiments of his message on the absorbing subjects referred to.

The Committe then adjourned.

N. C. Standard.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Jan. 15, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON &Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

To Subscribers.

☞ We commence this week, to send out accounts for subscription to the "Republican Banner," and we SINCERELY hope all those receiving their account will give it their attention and forward their money. Pay day has arrived and we must meet our debts; we hope our subscribers will do like wise. Our only excuse for sending these little dues is: *we are compelled to have money.* The amount of each is small; yet in the aggregate, they amount to something *quite handsome.* ATTENTION COMPANY!

SNOW.—AGAIN!

On Friday night last and Saturday, old mother earth was again arrested with one of the heaviest snows that the "oldest inhabitant" ever heard of in these parts. The first snow had been fozen hard—rendered impervious to the rays of the Sun; if, indeed it has condescended to shine on us in the last three weeks, and had thawed very little, hence the ground was in "marvellously proper trim" for its reception—depth considerable. The past three weeks have been remarkable for the unparalelled severity of the weather; ice over five inches in thickness; consequently skates were in great demand and many of our *boys* were in the glory of bruised shins, black eyes, broken bones and—fun generally.

ZEVELEY'S HOTEL.—This Hotel which had the reputation of being one of the best public Houses in the State, while under the management of Dr. Zeveley, has been leased for a number of years by JOHN C. BEEKER, Esq. While on a visit to the flourishing and pleasant town of Salem a week ago, we spent several days at this Hotel, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the travelling public, as being one of the best kept Hotels in this or any other State, the rooms are good and are kept in excellent order, and the table is as good as can be found any where. We found Mr. Becker to be one of the most gentlemanly and accommodating Landlords we ever met with; he spares no pains or expense to render his friends and customers comfortable. So kind reader if you ever visit Salem, be sure and stop with Mr. Becker at the Zeveley House.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Week after week passes away, still the news are summed up in three words—No SPEAKER YET! The prospects are as gloomy as ever: What will be done, it is impossible to tell. The Know Nothings lay the blame on the Democrats, an assertion as false as it is ungenerous. Nothing better was expected of these calumniators of the Democratic party; therefore no disappointment arises from any thing they may say; unless to speak favorable of them.

The Democratic members of this State wisely, after the Congressional excitement last fall, stand by their candidate and refuse to co-alesce with the Know Nothing's; for this they are hooted at by their opponents.

AMBROTYPES.

"A Starrett, Esq., showed us some specimens of Ambrotypes, this week, whose superiority over the old fashioned silver plated Daguerreotypes is unquestioned. An Ambrotype is taken on glass, and is not reversed like the old plan; and it can be seen in any light, as it is free from the polish of the silver plate. It cannot get dusty, and is not easily defaced; it is impervious to water, air or acid, and will last for ages unimpaired.

Mr. Starrett has engaged the services of Mr. Hughes, a celebrated artist, who will be in town this week."—*Greensborough Times.*

We have seen a few pictures taken in the same style of Daguerreotyping spoken of by the *Times*, taken by Mr. HUGHES, and can add our testimony to their elegant beauty. We know Mr. H. well, and know further that he takes superior pictures.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Hughes will be in Salisbury in a few weeks, when all will have an opportunity of testing the new style of of taking pictures.

"LOSS OF OUR TRADE WITH THE NORTH."

On the out-side form of this paper, there is a short, though ably written article, under this caption, which we find in some of our exchanges, accredited to the Richmond Enquirer, to which we call special attention. The sentiment therein contained should and will meet with a hearty endorsement from every Southern man. Our relations with the North, says the Examiner, "are in a critical situation." This is evident to all, and consequently our independence of her resources should be at once maintained. Should there be an abrupt termination of all intercourse between the North and South, disastrous consequences would in our present situation, follow all our commercial interests. A direct intercourse should be established between the Southern Atlantic States and the West—which is fast being done, and with the Eastern. This would bring the North down on her knees in a very short time. Let come what will the South will be able to maintain her ascendancy. She asks no favors of any; but is proudly independant.

AGRICULTURE, as a science, seems to have taken a strong hold on the opinions of the people. This fact we gather from several causes; one of which is the frequent gatherings of Farmers and Mechanics in different portions of the State—fairs—held for the purposes of exhibiting, of speaking, of teaching, of learning the latest improvements connected with their different avocations. Another cause is the increasing circulation of Agricultural papers; this department needs the light of scientific knowledge, only to be gleaned from the press, as much, if not more than any other profession. We have now in our State two ably edited Journals devoted exclusively to the farming interest of our people; besides a host of political newspapers whose columns are weekly devoted to the same glorious cause the encouragement given to these betokens a new era in the agricultural history of the State. And if our brothers of the political press, not that they should love their party less, but their *State* more, would with a similar zeal as in politics push forward this great department, a still brighter future awaits her.

The position of the Farmer is an elevated one. He can with pride point to many, who, at some period or other in life, occupying the highest offices in our government, have made the science of Agriculture their daily study. We need but mention the late Chief Justice of North Carolina [illegible] inan—as a monument of letters dedicated to the interest of his State. The best of jurists, the purest of statesmen, he is the best of *farmers.* The Address delivered by him before the State Agricultural Society, during its last session, is an index of the heart of a man who "has most gracefully woven the chaplets of Ceres around the black letter of the law."

WE do not think we could appropriate one column better than to give the opinion of our exchanges concerning Mr. Pierce's Message. Nearly all, Whig, Democrat and Know Nothing, with one voice commend it. The classification of the first six extracts following, we take from the Standard.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer says:

"The President's message continues to meet with the warm commendation of the patriotic and reliable press of the country. Its thoroughly sound constitutional views ably and boldly presented—its manly rebuke of the fanatics and miscreants who trample on the Bible and the Constitution equally—its firm yet dignified exposition of what is demanded by the rights of the confederacy, in relation to other nations—cannot fail to bring the public mind, both at home and abroad, to a better understanding of our institutions and to a just and practical appreciation of the right."

The Fayetteville Carolinian says:

"The Message will be found to be an able and interesting document, alike creditable to its author and to the country over which he presides. Read it and see if Franklin Pierce is not the man we have always represented him to be: a defender of Southern and equal rights and opposed to fanaticism in every shape.—The Message affords abundant evidence that the rights of the South have no firmer friend than the man who now fills the Presidential chair."

The Wilmington Journal says:

"This clear, frank and patriotic document appears to have been received with enthusiasm by all States' rights men, with general favor by others, and with the compliment of execration by the Abolitionists.

The statement of our foreign relations—the strong and unimpeachable positions assumed for the United States, extort reluctant praise, even from sectional opponents, while the enemies of the Administration at the South are estopped by the bold national tone of the message. The calmness and courtesy of its language—the total absence of declamation or rhetorical flourishes, are as marked characteristics as are the soundness of its views and the strength of its arguments. We have looked through an exchange list, embracing many of the leading papers of the country, and about the only decidedly ill-natured comment which has met our eye has done so in the columns of the "American Organ," a paper which is denounced even by the Southern presses of its own party or order."

The Charleston Mercury says:

"So much of our space is devoted to this important and luminous document, that we can only briefly refer to its two leading subjects—our relations with Great Britain, and the questions directly or indirectly affecting slavery.

In respect to the former, though there are several unsettled points, they are of such inferior importance that we do not suppose they can lead to any serious issue. In regard to the latter, the President touches upon a field of sectional passion so indefinite, and so capable of sectional enlargement and aggravation, that no one can say what difficulties and struggles may spring from it. This much is certain, that the President has done his utmost to preserve peace, by laying down, with extremist force, the principle of non-intervention in regard to the organization of new Territories, and the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law between the States.

The whole view which the President takes of the growth of our system, in reference to these questions, is, in the highest degree, impressive and instructive.—It is equally just and true—just to the spirit of the South, and true to the facts of history."

One of the Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

"The public, with one voice, accord to President Pierce the highest plaudits for his good judgment and boldness in apprizing the nation of its condition, without waiting longer for a factious and disorganizing House. It is Jacksonian.—His treatment of the slavery question stamps him as a patriot and statesman, and will warm towards him more than ever the heart of the South, and every friend of the Union."

The Fayetteville Observer the leading Whig paper of North Carolina, pays the following liberal and manly compliment to the Message:

"It is one of the most remarkable statements that we ever read of the slavery question, of the rights and duties of the States on that subject, of the madness of fanaticism at the North, and of the inevitable result of disunion to which it tends. It is a glorious vindication of the South and its rights, as gratifying to us as it was unexpected. The promulgation of such just, conservative, patriotic sentiments, clothed in language of glowing eloquence, and carrying with them the power and influence of his high office, is worthy of all praise, overrides all party considerations, and extorts praise from those who have had little reason to confide in him."

In relation to the Message, the Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer, a neutral paper, says:

"Coming from a Northern man, whose sympathy with Southern feeling springs alone from an adherence to truth and the Constitution, cannot this document suggest to us, even in the heart of South Carolina, the straight path of duty? Are we to be told that it is for our part to stand by idly, and not lift up our voice in support of such a leader? With the power of the government in the hands of FRANKLIN PIERCE, we can only be assured of no evil; and certainly, it behooves us to see to it that, at this heavy hour, the friends of the right are not found wanting."

The Democratic Pioneer, asks its readers to "read every word of this able document—it will furnish abundant themes for patriotic thought, and challenge the admiration of every man who regards the compromises of the Constitution and sincerely desires to secure the continuance of our glorious Union."

Our friend of the Watchman, likes it pretty well; but his "buts" and "ifs" leave us in doubt whether to classify him *pro* or *con.* The *Standard* says it is a difficult matter to determine where Mr Bruner stands in politics; we think so too; we know his *genus* but his species is *un-come* at able. Look first for the Democratic party; directly opposite will be seen our friend in all his glory.

The *Concord Gazette*, also, wishes to appear *liberal*, but for the life of the man he cannot add his mite of commendation, without interspersing his "*buts*" and "ifs." Come out like a man and say you like it, notwithstanding it is good Democratic doctrine, and further that you are a K. N. to the core.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPTURE OF KARS CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK Jan. 6.—The steamship Arago has arrived, with London dates to December 16th. She sailed from Havre on the same day, with 540 passengers, and a cargo valued at over two millions.

The steamship Canada arrived at Liverpool from Boston, on the 16th, and the Washington from New York, reached Southampton on the 17th.

The London Daily News affirms that Sweden has ratified a treaty with England and France. The allied powers guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages not to alienate any part of her territory to Russia. The contracting parties also engage to communicate reciprocally, all propositions coming from Russia.

Rumors of peace are still abundant both in France and England.

Count Esterhazy left Vienna for St. Petersburg on the 16th ult. with important dispatches containing propositions for a pacification. It is stated that if the Czar refuses their acceptance, Austria will withdraw her Ambassador from St. Petersburg. Both the London News and Times express strong doubts of the acceptance of these propositions by the Czar.

The instructions given to Prince Esterhazy, are to return immediately, in the event of the Czar's refusal to negotiate.

The difficulty which existed between the English and French government, relative to the conditions on which peace should be made have been arranged, through the efforts of the King of Sardinia.

The surrender of Kars, to the Russians, is confirmed. Nine Pashas, together with Gen. Williams and sixteen thousand troops, have been taken prisoners. Among the amunitions of war captured, are 150 field pieces, some of which are very heavy guns.

The Russian General Bebutoff has established his head quarters at Kulars, and intends shortly to resume his offensive operations against Anakla and Redoubt Kale. His army is abundantly supplied with provisions by the Armenians.

The defiles between Kars and Erzermoum are held by the Russians.

Affairs in the Crimea are quiet.

Great preparations continue to be made for augmenting the British Baltic fleet, in anticipation of operations in the spring.

Contracts have been made in Sweden for the French fleets and the accompanying army.

The Persian Ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 6th of December.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18,—The cotton market is quiet, and the quotations now current present no change. The sales for the three days have been 18, 000 bales, including 1,200 to speculators.

The market for flour has been dull. Sales of Canal 42s, Ohio 44s.

Wheat is unchanged in prices. Red wheat 11s a 11s 3d, white 12s a 15s 3d.

In corn there is but little speculative demand; stormy weather having checked the market.

The market for beef and pork is quiet.

AT LAST.—Copies of the long expected third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's History of England have been received at New York

Arrival of the Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The steamer Canada has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 22d.

The rumors of peace negotiations have been to a considerable extent confirmed. It appears that the Austrian Government has sent Prince Esterhazy on a mission to St. Petersburg, with an ultimatum, which has received the approval of the allies. Sweden has also joined the allies, and addressed an ultimatum to Russia.—The terms of all their treaties, &c., are kept very private.

At Liverpool, fair Orleans cotton was quoted at 6 1-4, and Mobile at 6d, which would show an advance of 1-8d for the week. Red wheat 10s 9d a 11s 2d.

[The above is all we are able to gather from the disjoined despatches furnished us from the telegraph office.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Cotton is unchanged—sales of 1,500 bales. Flour drooping—Ohio $8.56; Southern $8 87.

Further by the Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The Vienna correspondence says that Austria had declined the invitation of Prussia to join her in an effort to restore peace, but in November had invited the Western Powers to re-open negotiations at Paris, recommending the four guarantees as basis of negotiations with a modification of that respecting Russia's domination in the Black Sea. The English Cabinet think the negotiations will prove unsuccessful, while the French Cabinet thinks otherwise.

Rail Road Accident.

NEW YOK, Jan. 10

An accident occurred yesterday, on the Hudson River Railroad, near Poughkeepsie, by which three persons were killed and twenty-two injured.

Sailing of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The steamer Star of the West sailed yesterday, with a party of filibusters, for Nicaragua. Five arrests were made by the United States Marshal before her departure.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

In the House, Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, in an effective speech, defended the Democratic party and President Pierce, from the absurd charge that they are responsible for the non-organization of the House.

Mr. Whitney made a speech to defend the eighth section of the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform. He declared that the Know Nothing party did not war against the individuals, but against the individuals, but against the system of, and principles of, the Romish church.

Mr. Knight offered a resolution to the effect that a Speaker be elected by a plurality vote.

Mr. Galloway read a despatch from twenty-nine Ohio Senators, commending the Ohio delegation for their course in relation to Banks. Four ballots were taken. In the last one, Banks received 92 votes, Richardson 68; Fuller 28; Pennington 6, and 5 scattering.

WASHINGTON, January 10.

The House set until 8½ o'clock this morning, and then adjourned till Friday. The last ballot stood Banks 88, Richardson 62, Fuller 27, Pennington 9, scattering 4.

On the 1st inst., the mail contract, between this place and Morganton, passed into the hands of Mr. C. S. Brown, of Salisbury, he having purchased the same from Messrs. Reynolds & Baird, the previous contractors. There is, at present, only a semi-weekly mail between these two places; while between the latter place and Salisbury, it runs tri-weekly. The propriety of the tri-weekly mail's terminating at Morganton, is about on par with the daily mail from Greenville stopping at Hendersonville. Efforts are making to extend the tri-weekly mail from Salisbury to Asheville.—But whether this is done or not, Mr. Brown intends running, during the summer months' at least, a line of tri-weekly coaches to this place. We take pleasure in making this announcement, as the arrangement, about to be effected, has long been a desideratum. We sincerely hope, as we have little doubt, that Mr. Brown will be abundantly compensated for whatever trouble and expense he may incur in his enterprise. The completion of the North Carolina Railroad will doubtless, produce a great increase of travel in this direction, by the way of Morganton.

Asheville Spectator.

A recent visitor to library of Daniel Webster, which remain at his old home in Marshfield just as he left it, after giving a full description of it, says: "Not an infidel work could be found among all his books. He never read such books. To the very close of his life he retained that reverence for the Bible and the religion it inculcates, which his excellent parents taught him in infancy. The mute counsellors with whom he communed in retirement, still show how he thought, how he studied, and what opinions he cherished. A better selections of books to make one wise and good could scarely be made"

A witty lawyer placed on his office door a card with the inscription: "Those who call on business will please make it *brief.*"

For the Banner.

MESSRS EDITORS.—Please announce the following ticket for Intendant of Police, and Commissioners, for the town of Salisbury, and oblige

MANY CITIZENS.

FOR INTENDANT OF POLICE.

Col. J. M. Brown.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

SOUTH WARD.

JOHN SHUMAN, Sr. W. M. BARKER.

EAST WARD,

MICHAEL DAVIS, WILLIAM SMITH.

NORTH WARD,

JAMES E. KERR, JOHN I. SHAVER.

WEST WARD,

A. MURPHY, CHARLES F. BAKER.

Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1856.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE—THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Democratic Committee, at their meeting, fixed the first Monday in June as the time for holding the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. The Committee transacted no other business, and the discussion was very brief.

An invitation to attend the meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association this evening was accepted, and the Committee anjourned

The new Hotel in Morganton, recently built by the Messrs. Walton, will be opened in a few weeks, by Mr. C. S. Brown, of Salisbury. The Hotel facilities of Morganton will then be ample. As competition is the life of trade, the probabilities are that all will do a thriving business; at least, we hope so.—*Asheville Spectator.*

SOME SWINE.—Mr. H. A. Tate, of Burke county, killed twenty five hogs, a short time since, the aggregate weight of which was 8009 pounds.—The heaviest of them weighed 995 lbs; fifteen of them averaged 311 lbs.; and nine 361 lbs. each; or, taking the whole lot together, they averaged a fraction over 320 lbs.

Asheville Spectator

LEAP YEAR—THE LADIES.—Leap year has come again, when, by long established custom, ladies are privileged to 'pop the question." Crusty old bachelors go about in terror, giving a wide berth to every pretty girl they meet, and blessing heaven for the invention of hoops, which prevents the fair creatures seizing them *vi et armis.—Philada Ledger.*

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiences. Nothing is denied to well directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it.

There will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year. A total eclipse of the Sun will take place on the 5th of April, and an annular eclipse on the 28th of September, both invisible here. There will be a partial eclipse of the Moon on the 20th of April, which will be visible early in the morning, and a smillar eclipse on the 13th of October, also visible in the evening.

A good anecdote is told of one of the Chippewa Indians now at the North. He was asked why Indians did not copy the dress of people. He replied: "Me thinks we started you fashions; your men now wear blankets, as we do, and your wos wen paint their faces and wear feathers!" A good hit.

To know everything of something is better than to know something of every thing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REV. JOHN C. AVERITT, A. M.

WILL open a School at Salisbury Male Academy, on Monday 21st inst.

January 14, 1856. 31—2w.

The Magistrates of Rowan County are hereby notified to meet at the Court House, in Salisbury, on the first Monday in February next, (being Monday of County Court.) for the purpose of selecting a Board of Superintendants of Common Schools.

JAMES. E. KERR, Cl'k.

Jan. 15, 1856. 1t—31.

Executor's Sale.

I WILL Sell at the late dwelling house of James Coleman, dec'd, on Thursday the 31st instant, EIGHT OR TEN

Likely Negroes,

of different ages and sexes. Also, about

220 Acres of Land.

The tract on which the said James Coleman formerly lived. This land is situated in a good neighborhood, about one mile West of Coddle Creek Church on Rocky River. There is a good dwelling house on said tract of Land, a good barn, corn crib, two good negro houses, smoke house, &c., with a spring of excellent water, convenient to the dwelling house, with three or four other good springs upon the tract. The land is well timbered and the place in good repair. The soil is equal in fortility to the best of the Rocky River Lands, and for productiveness this land will compare favorably with the best farming lands in Western North Carolina.

Persons wishing to buy a farm will miss a great bargain in the sale of this land if they do not take care.

There will be other property sold at the same time and place. Terms made known on the day of sale.

DANIEL COLEMAN, *Ex.*

Jan. 15, 1856. 2t—31.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The health of the venerable Judge has so far improved as to warrent a hope of his taking his place on the Bench of the Supreme Court During this week.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 4

Resignation of Col. Bragg.—The resignation of Col. Braxton Bragg, of the third U. S. Artillery, is announced.

Every family should be supplied with Perry Davis, Pain Killer Its magic effect in removing pain from all parts of the body, has given it a wide world reputation. No family having once used this medicine would willingly be without it.

MARRIAGES

In Iredell county, on the 27th ult., by Rev. J. E. Pressly, Mr. SAMUEL M. JOHNSTON, of Cabarrus, to Mrs. MARY COLEMAN, of Iredell.

In this county on the 3d instant by Rev. Sam'l Rothrock, Mr. JEREMIAH BEAVER and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Michael Overcash.

COMMERCIAL

Salisbury Market.—Jan. 15, 1856

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried)	50 a 8	Nails,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	11 a 12	Oats,	33 a 35
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 50	Corn,	45 a50
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	10 a 12	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loaf,	12½ a 13½	Tallow,	12½
Cotton Yarn,	60 a 85	Wheat,	$1½ a 137
Salt per sack	$2¾ a 0000	Molasses	60 a 70
Flour, bbl.	$725 a $7½	Eggs,	6½ a8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37½	Lard,	12 a 14
Chickens perdoz.	$1½ a 1½	Peas,	40 a50
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Corn Meal	60 a 62
Whiskey,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan 12, 1856

BACON—	15 a 16	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX-	24 a 00	Cuba,	32 a 45
CANDLES F	18 a 20	Orleans,	50 a 00
Adamanti'e	26 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—	
COFFEE; Rio	12 a 13	Linseed,	$1½ a
Laguira,	13½ a	Tanners',	60 a 80
St Domingo	00 a 00	SALT—	
COTTON—		Liv'p, sack	1 75 a
Fair to good	8 a 8½	Alum, bu.	75a
Ordinary,	00 a 00	SEED—	
DOMESTIC GOODS-		Flaxseed	a 1 50
Bro Sheetin's	7½ a 8	Clover pr lb	12½ a 15
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS-	40 a00	Pea'h Brandy	1 00 a
FLOUR—		Apple "	60 a 00
Family,	$8 75 a 000	N C Whisk'y	57 a 60
Superfi'e	$8 50 a 000	Northern "	55 a 60
Fine,	$8 00 a 0000	N E Rum,	60 a 65
Scratch'd	$775 000	Jam'ca Rum	$2 a 2 0
GRAIN—		Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Corn,	70	Americ'n Gin	75 a 80
Wheat,	160 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50a2 00
Oats,	40 a	SUGAR—	
Peas,	a 70	Loaf,	11 a 12½
Rye,	1 10 a	Crushed,	10 a 12½
IRON—		St. Croix,	9½ a10
Swed's co. bar,	a 5½	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Ditto, wide,	6 a 7	N. Orleans,	8 a 9
English,	4¼a	TALLOW—	a 12
LARD—	13 a 14	WOOL—	14 a 15
LEAD—	8½ a	BUTTER-plb	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	15 a 16	Java.	16 a 18
Middlings	15 a 000	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	13½ a 13½	Rio	11¾a 13½
Hog round	00 a 15	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD. N C—	14a 15	COTTON,	8½a 00
RUTTER—	25 a 30	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	15 a20	per bush.	95 a 100
TURKEYS	25a 130	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	50 a 55	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 35 a 1 40	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	1 70 a 0 00	do No 3	$ 000a0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9a 9½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	5½ a 7	Canal	950 a975 00
Loaf & cru.	9½ a 11	N C br	875 a 925
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	50 a 55
Granulated	7½ a 9	BEANS,	000 a 1 40
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal	dom.
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	Whiskey	48 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 33	N E Rum	50 a 55
POTATOES	1. $6 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	25 a 28	Brandy	50 a 55
CORN,	82 a 0 90	do Apple	75 a 1 00

CHALESTON PRICES CUURENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co.

Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C Jan. 4., 1856.

COTTON—UPLAND—The receipts the last week amounted to 8,600 bales, of which 8,100 bales were sold—652 bales being sold yesterday at prices raging from 7¾ to 9¾.

RICE—Clean	4½ to 5½c
GRAIN—Red Wheat,	$1 90 $1 95
White do.	$1 95 $1 98
Corn	80 a 88
PEAS,	95 a 000
OATS,	45 a 00
FLOUR, per bag	4¼ a 5
do. barrel	9¼ a 9¾
BACON, hog round	14 a 14½
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.	15 a 50
PAPER, Printing, per ream	$2¼ a 6
COFFEE, Rio	11¼ a 12½
SUGAR, Brown & White	8 a 9¼
SALT, per sack,	1 05 a 1 10
SEA ISLAND GINS, each	$120 a 150

Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber has several Negro Women which he will hire out until the 1st January 1857

A. HENDERSON.

January 8, 1856. 30—3w.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS.

in Salisbury, would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

Winston, Dec., 1855.

DAILY STAGE LINE.

THE subscriber would inform the Traveling public, that he is running a daily line of Stages, (except Sunday) from CHERAW, S. C., to Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill in Anson County, N. C., and a Tri-Weekly Line through to Salisbury by the above places, and Center, Albamarle and Gold Hill.

Leave Cheraw Daily, (except Sunday) for Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill, immediately after the arrival of the Cars, say 7 A. M., leave Cedar Hill, daily (except Sunday) 5 A. M., C. F. College 6 A. M. and Wadesborough 9 A. M.

The tri-weekly line to Salisbury will leave Cheraw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury next day at 4 P. M.

Leave Salisbury same days at 7 A. M., reach Cheraw next day at 2½ P. M.

DAVID CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR.

Oct. 20. 1855. 20—e.o.w4t.

*** Charleston Standard please copy every other week, for four times and forward bill to the subscriber at Cedar Hill, Anson Co., N. C.

D. C.

A Situation Wanted.

THE undersigned is desirous of obtaining a situation as SPINNER in a Cotton Factory. Having had an experience of about fifteen yeare in the business, and having had charge of a spinning room for five or six years, he flatters himself that he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction to any one who is desirous of procuring the services of one thoroughly acquainted with the work and duties of a Spinner. Also experienced in self acting mules.

The best of references can be given as to qualification and steady habits.

JACOB ALLEN.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 18, 1855. 28—tf.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

PRESBYTERIAN

Female College.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE President of this institution has come on for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to open its first session. The term will begin on Tuesday Jan. 1st 1856, and close at the expiration of five months. The families in the village have opened their houses for the accommodation of boarders during the first session, after which the building will be completed. The price of board has not yet been regulated; suffice it to say that it may be had upon very reasonable terms—not more than nine dollars per month, and probably, much less. Mr. Tinsly will be aided by as many assistants as may be found necessary. The department of music will be under the supervision of a young lady highly qualified for the work.

TERMS.—Collegiate English branches per session of five months	$20.00
Preparatory department	12.50
French Language	15.00
Latin or Greek Do.	12.50
Music on Piano	20 00
Use of Instrument	2.50
Wood and other contingences	1 00

TRUSTEES.

Dec. 5. 1855. 27—3w.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figuard Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

THE EXCITEMENT

NOT OVER YET.

$25,000 WORTH

OF

GOODS

TO BE SOLD!

WE are now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a very large Stock of

Fall and Winter

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes; a large lot of very Superior Regalia Segars; in fact almost all kinds of Goods, which we are determined to sell, and we here say that we will not be undersold by any other House. Therefore what we say to one we say to all, come, and we will give you more for your money than any body else will.

R. & A. MURPHY.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3m.

P. S. Remember the Sign in large letters MURPHY'S STORE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.

January 8, 1856. 30—2m.

Notice.

THE suoscriber will offer for sale in the town of Newton, on the 22d day of January inst., (it being Tuesday of Court,) one Lot facing the Court House, on which there is a large **New Store House**, sixty feet long by thirty-two wide, and two stories high. The said house is in the most business part of the town. Also two other Lots, with a dwelling house upon one of them. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. M. BOST.

Jan. 8th, 1856. 30—2w.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Barker

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies that she has received a full supply of Fashions for the Fall and Winter; and also has secured the services of Miss Lizzie Cochrane, a fashionable Dress Maker, out of the popular establishment of Mrs. Dodge & Sister, New York. She now feels herself prepared to fill any order whatever. She is in regular receipt of the monthly Fashions, and respectfully solicits the Ladies to call and see her Fashions, examine her work, hear her prices, &c.

To strangers she would say that she can give some of the first Ladies in the place as references.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.

December, 4 1855. 3m26.

Union Male Academy

AND

Farmington Female Seminary.

THE next session of these schools, located in Davie County near Farmington, will commence the 2nd day of January 1856, under the supervision of S. O. Tatum & Mrs. S. O Tatum, Principals, with such other assistants as may be necessary.

TERMS—For a session of twenty weeks, Primary studies including Arithmetic	$5 00
English Grammar & Geography	8.00
Higher English	10 00
Greek, Latin & higher Mathematics	12 00
Music on Piano & use of instrument	15.00
French and Drawing each	5.00

Board, washing and lights may be had convenient to both schools at good houses for $6 per month.

For other particulars, address either of the Principals at Farmington, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—3w.

SALE OF LAND.

By order of the Court of Equity I shall offer

60 Acres of Land

for Sale on the 28th day of January next, at the premises, being the lands owned by John Josey, deceased, adjoining the lands of Samuel Shine, Frederick Josey, Paul Miller and others; sold upon the petition of Moses A. Festerman Guard., and others. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond and security. This tract will be sold subject to a rent of ten months. P. A. $2 50

102 Acres of Land

FOR sale at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 5th day of February (being Tuesday of Feb. Court,) being the Lands formerly owned by George Lipe, deceased, situated on the waters of Grant's Creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Lipe, Sen., Jacob Shuping, Aaron Lipe and others; sold upon the petition of Daniel Lipe and others. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond and security. P. A. $2 50

109 Acres of Land

FOR sal at the Court House, on the 5th day of February nent, being Tuesday of February County Court; being a part of the Turner Lands, sold upon petition of Wm. Turner and others. Terms of sale nine months credit, bond and security. The biddings for this tract will be obened at $550,00. P. A $2 50.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1855. 26—8.v.

*** For other sales see Watchman and Herald.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

IN SALISBURY!

Fall & Winter goods.

RICHWINE & HARRISON

ARE receiving, and ready for wholesale and retail, a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy, Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

consisting in part of all classes and prices, of ladies and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Kerseys, Allapaca, Coberge Merinoes, Persian Twills, Persian and other Delains, Ginghams, Calicoes and Silks, Silk Mereno and Cloth Cloaks, Talmas and Mantillas, plain and fancy Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Bonnets, Bed, Crib and Negro Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Cotton and Linen Diapers, Crash and other Towelling, Crockery, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, and the largest stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Linen, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Silk and Linen Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, self adjusting Stocks and Neck Ties, Ladies Gentlemen's Kid, Buck, Dress and Riding Gloves, Buggy and Hand Umbrellas, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Looking Glasses and Carpeting we ever had the pleasure of offering, which we bought before the late advance of Goods, and will be sold cheap for Cash and on short credit to punctual buyers.

We return our thanks to our friends and a generous public for their liberal patronage, and by selling Goods cheap, hope to merit an increase. Flour, Bacon, Corn, Beeswax, Tallow, &c, taken at the highest market prices in exchange for Goods.

MARTIN RICHWINE,
SAM'L. R. HARRISON.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—3m.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

FANATICISM REBUKED

Not the least important feature of the admirable message of President Pierce, is the noble and patriotic position taken on the "constitutional relations of slavery." The manly and eminently national views expressed will meet with unanimous approval from every citizen of the South, and awake a responsive echo in the breast of every conservative man at the North. It is not to be expected that such broad and orthodox sentiments will be endorsed or approved by the narrow minded and bigoted fanatics of New England. Accordingly, the more rabid abolition prints are disgorging a great deal of bile under the influence of the following caustic rebuke from the President:

"It has been a matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuti of ends by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While people of the southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union."

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—An unknown man was found on Saturday morning last, about a mile from town, on the opposite side of the river, lying on his face in the mud. He was just breathing his last when found, either from exposure to the dreadfully inclement night or from suffocation. We have not heard that any clue to his name has been found. He is supposed to have been an Irishman, and had a bundle.—*Fay Observer.*

HOME AFFAIRS.—A very large number of persons congregated in our town, on New Years, day, to attend the negro hirings.—There was a brisk time amongst owners, hirers, and servants; and prices ruled at very high figure. Farm hands brought from 125 to $120, and ordinary cooks $72. Boys scarcely able to hold a shovel plough, commanded from 50 to $60. Very high prices, too, were paid for slaves and other property sold during the week. As much as $300 was paid in one case for a family horse.

Charlotte Democrat

GAMBLERS BROKEN UP.—A faro bank was broken up in this place on Friday night last the apparatus seized and burnt in the streets on Saturday morning. The gamblers were non-residents, who had been in this place only a few days One of them escaped from a window of their room, and the other deposited $1050 as bail. We learn that officers Wooten and McArthur displayed much firmness in the affair.—*Fay. Observer*

MENDING BROKEN CHINA.—The following old reciept for mending China is said to answer admirably: "Take a thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscuous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable."

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.—A Pious minister, after lecturing a Sunday school class in a most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Jordan;" meaning the hymn, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the whole school immediately strike up, "Jordan am a hard road to travel, I believe."

REGISTERED LETTERS AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Any persons having the franking privilege for their private communications may frank a registered letter; but their frank does not cover the registration fee, which must always be paid. Except in the case of public documents, a Member of Congress cannot send nor receive free any letter or package weighing over two ounces. The excess above two ounces on any such private packet, to or from a Member of Congress, must be charged and collected.

Postmasters should bear in mind that the regulation which required all packages of registered letters to be sealed has been revoked by the Postmaster General.

Washington Union.

A WEALTHY PROPRIETOR.—A large portion of the rich valley of Genesse, in New York State, is owned by James Wadsworth. He owns 8000 acres in one town, as many more in Genesee, about 6000 more in the adjoining town of Rush, 5 or 6000 in the town of Caledonia, and a great many thousand in other towns and counties, His landed possessions exceed 50,000 acres, it is nearly all good land—the best in the State, and constantly increasing in value.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1855—In the matter of George A. Locke and wife Sarah F., propounders of the last will and testament of Margret Anderson, deceased.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richmond Nail and wife Elizabeth L, two of the next of kin and distributees of the said Margret, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Republican Banner for six weeks for the said Richmond and Elizabeth to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury on the first Monday in February next, to see proceedings and make themselves parties in the above case, or the same will be heard *ex parte.*

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 1st Monday in November A. D. 1855, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, CLERK.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—6w—pr. adv. $6 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1855—Abner S. Elliott, Administrator of George Rary, deceased, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of George Rary, deceased.

In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jane Rex, Nancey Harrison, Catherine Fagelwinter and her children, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Republican Banner, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in February next, answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 1st Monday in November, A. D. 1855 and in the 80th year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, CLERK.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—6w—pr. adv. $6 50

PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1852.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and cholera morbus, within a few years past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the within named diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and it proved an easy and effectual cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the blessings of a kind Prvvidence, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cures for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil. Yours in haste,

CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

BROOKLYN, Conn, June 15, 1854.

FRIEND DAVIS—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, and for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine, I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low, in fact my friends tho't I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed, I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend to all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.

Mr. J. N. Harris—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 28th ultimo is at hand, and in reply will say—We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and with very little effort on our part; sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that bought it would come after more, and speak of it in the highest terms as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From those recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold.

Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a diseased stomach and many other purposes. Yours, &c,

LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers lenerally.

November, 20, 1855. 9—1y.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct 23 1852. 1April

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.
145 Nassau Street New York
Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS
AGUE AND FEVER
Positively Cured!
THE
Greatest Remedy ever Discovered
FOR THE CURE OF
AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1

Salisbury, Oct 2, 1855. 18—tf.

SAITGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES,* from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in general

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C, Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.
† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LELAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.
SOLD BY
SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.
Wm. S. Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island
AND
UPLAND COTTON AND RICE
FACTORS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of asons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

Runaway--$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hitman, alias Bob File, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N C," will receive attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.
Oct. 16, 1855. 00—tf.

Job Work done here.
IN NEAT ORDER.

H. H. HELPER. H. R HELPER

Helper & Brother,
PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,
AND
General Agents.
ALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.
Oct. 23. 1855. 20—tf.

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.

WM. B. GRANT.
May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,
A REGULAR GRADUATE
OF THE
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the ROWAN HOUSE, except when professionally abroad.

☞ Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

October 27. 1854. tf23

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES & JEWLRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of *WATCHES AND JEWELRY,*

consisting of

Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second. Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,

and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention, Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, nov. 27. 1854 27:tf

Coach Manufactory.
W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Exchange Street. South Atlantic Wharves,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.
U. Passailaigne, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C, Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 20—

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
JOB TYPS,
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB WORK,
SUCH AS
CARDS, HAND BILLS
PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable [illegible]

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SMITH & HOLDER.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

Carriages,
BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c.,

at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some as neat Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.

Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.
Will you Ride or Walk.
BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855 1y32.

New Goods! New Goods!

J. D. BROWN & LEMLY

ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.

Salisbury, April 6, 1855 45—tf.

A. BETHUNE,
TAILOR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NO. 3, SPRING'S ROW.
4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.
Feb. 16, '55. 38-tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. *Longer indulgence cannot be given.*

JOHN RICE, Adm
April 27, 1855. f:46

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER
Feb 24, '55 39tf.